

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXVII.....No. 60

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PAS-
TOMIE OF HENRI DUMAS.ROBERTS THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—
JULIUS CÆSAR.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 39th st.—Perform-
ances afternoon and evening.—DUTY AT SEA.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE VETERAN.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston sts.—THE NAID QUEEN.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—DICK TURPIN—BUT-
FALO BILL.ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-
way.—MARRIAGE.ROBINSON'S HALL, 15 East Sixteenth street.—FRENCH
COMEDY—LE MEUBRE DE BROOKLYN.MR. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
BEL DEMONIO.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIE VOYAGE.
NIGRO ACTS, 40—1310N.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—NIGRO ACTS—BELLEROS, HALL, &c.TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—
NIGRO SCENIC TRAVEL, BURLINGAME, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 321 st., between 6th
and 7th.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave.—
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 536 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.PAVILION, No. 68 Broadway.—THE VERNIA LADY OR-
CHESTRA.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—JONES IN
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—
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SCIENCE AND ART.The Treaty Difficulty as Viewed in Wash-
ington and by Ex-Secretary Seward.

Simultaneously with the HERALD's copious special reports of the grand pageant in London over the recovery of the Prince of Wales and of the sympathy manifested by Americans, both in England and at home, with the British people on that occasion, the telegram from Washington to this paper showed that there was little prospect of the deadlock between the United States and Great Britain over the disputed point of the Alabama claims being removed. We are informed that the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, had notified our government, under instructions from home, that unless the claim of the United States for consequential damages be withdrawn there can be no settlement at Geneva, or through the Geneva arbitrating convention. This, it is reported, is the tenor of Lord Granville's note on the subject. We learn at the same time that while the President and his Cabinet are seriously deliberating over the matter, and while the phraseology of the note to be sent to the British government in reply will be made as friendly and unobjectionable as possible, the position of our government is unchanged. The President and Cabinet, after fully considering the matter, have concluded that the American case as prepared for the Geneva arbitrators, cannot be withdrawn.

Under these circumstances the President, it is said, is meditating over the policy of reiterating the recommendation he made to Congress in 1870, for our government to pay the Alabama claimants by issuing bonds, and then to hold the British government a debtor for these till some future day of settlement. In the meantime some of the claimants appear to be desirous of obtaining payment directly from the British government without the intervention of their own government. This the Secretary of State does not favor, though it is reported the President has no objection to such a proceeding. Of course this would leave the difficulty about consequential damages just where it stands at present. The President will not give up this claim until the Geneva arbitrators decide upon it or some new and acceptable proposition be made by England as a compromise. There is an earnest desire to maintain peace and friendship with England, but there will be no yielding on the question at issue. Should the British government continue to assume an attitude that precludes a settlement, the President, probably, will send a special message to Congress on the subject, and leave the responsibility with that body. The failure of the treaty would not necessarily involve war, though it would leave an unpleasant feeling existing between the two countries. From present appearances the matter is likely to be left to the temper and judgment of Parliament and Congress.

Meanwhile ex-Secretary Seward reappears on the well-worn Alabama carpet, and has something to say about the Treaty of Washington and the famous dinner table treaty of Reverdy Johnson. As might be expected, Mr. Seward prefers the latter to the former. Indeed, he looks upon the present troubles as the legitimate result of the rejection by the United States Senate of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, and evidently has the failure of that negotiation still laid up at heart. His objection to the present mode of settlement is based rather upon a sentimentality than upon any practical considerations. The Lincoln government, he says, in all their attempts at a solution of the difficulty, insisted upon a distinct apology for the Queen's proclamation according to belligerent rights to the Southern rebels, or at least upon an apologetic explaining away of the awkward feature of the controversy. He regards the Treaty of Washington as having somewhat lowered the dignity of the position heretofore assumed by the United States, inasmuch as it seeks a money compensation for the alleged misdeeds of the English government during our hour of trial and suffering, instead of such an acknowledgment of wrong as might satisfy wounded national honor, if it did not benefit the national exchequer. This is certainly a patriotic theory on the part of our ex-Secretary of State; yet we recall the hard, cold, commercial provisions of the treaty which that clear-headed man of business, Lord Clarendon, palmed off upon the amiable *bon vivant* who then represented the United States at the Court of St. James, and we can remember no word of apology or regret that it contained. It was, in fact, a most undignified, unworthy, Gradgrind-like document, in which the mere payment by the British government of the claims of those citizens who had experienced actual losses from the depredations of the Anglo-Confederate privateers, after complete and satisfactory proof of their accuracy, was to be accepted by the United States as a settlement in full for all the violations of international law, treaty obligations and friendly relations of which England had been guilty during the war of the rebellion. If the Lincoln administration really desired to hold the British government to an apology for the promulgation of the Queen's proclamation, there was no attempt to secure that plaster for our wounded honor in the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, and hence its rejection by the Senate was justifiable, if for no other reason, on the ground that it could not have been a full and entire settlement of our differences with England, growing out of the attitude of that government during our civil war.

Mr. Seward's résumé of the history of our international troubles, which will be found in his conversation with a HERALD reporter published to-day, is concise and interesting, although it sheds no new light upon the facts already familiar to the American people. It will serve, however, to strengthen the popular feeling in favor of the position taken by President Grant, and will satisfy the doubting of the impossibility of any further concession to the demands of England on the part of the United States. The more distinctly the injurious and unfriendly character of the attitude assumed by the British government is placed before our people the more evident it becomes that we have yielded all we can ever yield in the friendly settlement we are still willing to make with our English cousins. We cannot concede that it is, as Mr. Seward supposes, "unbecoming the dignity and honor of the United States to demand or accept a sum of money from Great Britain as an atonement for political wrong or a compensation

for wounded honor," for the reason that the very payment of such damages on the part of England would be in fact an admission of the injustice of her past conduct and an apology for the wrong she has done us. The money itself has never entered into the consideration of the government or of the people in making and sanctioning the treaty settlement now held in abeyance. In claiming the right to lay before the Geneva Conference our claim to consequential damages we in fact maintain our right to arraign England before that tribunal for the commission of acts unfriendly and injurious to the United States. Should the Geneva Conference maintain England's liability we should be willing to make her a present of the damages, satisfied with the recovery of a verdict against her for her past misdeeds. We regard the Treaty of Washington as more dignified and better becoming the honor and self-respect of the United States than the dinner table treaty of Reverdy Johnson, on this very account: that while the latter was a mere shopkeeper's balance sheet, the former submits to arbitration the whole conduct of England during our rebellion and leaves the judgment in the hands of impartial men.

But Mr. Seward gives us one piece of consolation. There will be no war between England and the United States. Of that he is certain. The treaty will fail, and the Alabama claims will remain open, for the reason that the passions and prejudices growing out of the questions they involve are not yet sufficiently allayed to admit of a friendly settlement at the present time. We agree with Mr. Seward in the prediction that the peace of the two nations will not be disturbed; for so far as the people of the United States are concerned they are indifferent about the fate of the Treaty of Washington and are satisfied to allow their claims against solvent a debtor as England to remain on their books. But we maintain that on our part we are as ready to make a friendly settlement now as we are ever likely to be, and if passion and prejudice stand in the way of the final wiping away of our past differences with the English nation they must be the product of the English heart alone. We have made the Treaty of Washington in good faith and in a brotherly spirit. Upon that we stand. If England shall be rash enough to tear the parchment to pieces with her will rest the blame and the responsibility.

The Erie Ring and the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The arguments on Senator O'Brien's bill to repeal the Erie Classification act and to secure to the stockholders of the Erie Railroad a fair election of directors are still being heard by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The last feature of the discussion is an attempt on the part of the counsel of the Erie Ring to prove that the provision of the proposed law requiring the transfer books of the company to be deposited with a trust company for a certain time before the day of election of directors is in conflict with the constitution. These weak and trivial reports of the "Ring" to postpone action on the Repeal bill as long as possible should no longer be permitted by the committee. Indeed, the members of the committee are subjecting themselves to grave suspicions by the singular manner in which their report is delayed. No person will believe that they can need any arguments to convince them of the propriety of repealing the Classification act and providing for a fair election of directors of the Erie Railroad, and these main points being admitted, the mere details of the bill can be well left to the committee of the whole Senate. The members of the Judiciary Committee may as well understand at once that the people will hold them to a strict accountability for their action in this matter. They have already given too much time to the advocates of the "Ring" to plead their case, and it is very well understood that the object of the opponents of the bill is to drive it to the end of the session and thus secure its defeat. Unless the committee is waiting for a kind of argument with the use of which the present managers of Erie are familiar, the discussion will at once be closed and the bill reported to the Senate.

THE INTERNATIONAL IN SWITZERLAND.—For a long time the Swiss republic has been the favorite resort of political refugees. Royalists and republicans alike have made it a haven to which they fled for shelter in time of trouble, and were never disappointed in finding there homes. The Internationalists have, like others who preceded them, made Geneva a place for rendezvous. Here on a past occasion have assembled representatives of all the European nationalities at the Congress of the International, and at present there are numbers of this much dreaded organization in that city. Germany, like other nations, perceives in the influence which the International Society creates among the working classes some danger to monarchical institutions. If report speaks truly Bismarck does not look favorably upon this gathering of Internationalists at Geneva, and has so informed the Swiss government. So far the Internationalists have done nothing in Geneva of which Bismarck need feel any way annoyed. The Internationalists in Switzerland, however, are the source of annoyance to him, if nothing more, and his hostility to them may serve as the cue to other governments to follow his example.

GERMAN ACCOMMODATION TO FRANCE.—The German government has notified France that the Emperor William will accept an anticipatory payment of 410,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, allowing a discount of five per cent off for cash. The French will pay the amount immediately, and thus save twenty million francs. This is the true principle of the science of finance; prompt payments and the profits of honesty. France will liberate herself from debt and begin anew.

THE KILLIAN-FREAR CASE.—The majority of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections has made a report in favor of giving the seat now occupied by Alexander Frear to Frederick Killian. As we predicted Frear is to be the tub to the whale; but will the Reform Legislature now attend to the cases of Tweed and Fields? Or is the rumor true that their former associations with the "Boss" are of a character to preclude them from braving his displeasure?

The Legitimist Fossils at Antwerp—The Church Coalition—A Chance for De Chambord Out West.

The Count de Chambord having, with his fossil sympathizers, set the good old Belgian city of Antwerp all agog for a few days, has, at last accounts, betaken himself to a little Dutch town within ten miles of Rotterdam. What he can expect to find in this vicinity it is difficult to prognosticate, except he is in search of the great mechanical genius who constructed the famous "cork leg" for that "richest merchant in Rotterdam." Fitted with a pair of these startling compounds of "clockwork and steam" he could keep up his reputation as a "sorehead" deputation-receiver all round the French frontier and perhaps beat Andy Johnson's famous railroad feat of swinging "round the circle."

The late gathering at Antwerp, exhibiting his miserable folly, which has dared only to lift the heads of its exponents on foreign soil, seems for the moment enhanced, in view of future events, by a letter which the Pope is reported to have written to the French bishops, urging them to support this fat old son of St. Louis for the kingship of France. Thus it will be seen how intimate the connection between this Divine right humbug, blinking its eyes like an owl in the nineteenth century sunshine, and the older power that by virtue of its link with heaven would chain the people to their "divinely-appointed" kings. The issues in France are becoming narrowed day by day, until, before long, the republic will be brought to still another death grapple with its foe. It has been said with some truth that the French clergy are to blame for French infidelity. In the days of the empire they served Napoleon in every way he pleased. Under the foolish Citizen King they were the most devoted of the Orleansists, and back through the kings of the Restoration they were Bourbon to the backbone, but always the foes of the republic. It is true that they never lost their love for the monarchy. It is the form of government in which clerical intrigue can show to the best advantage—where clerical ambition can achieve most. The grand historic figure of Richelieu and even the lesser brilliance of Mazarin haunt them in their dreams when the guillotine of the revolution is not before them. And so, with Napoleonism in the army, with Orleansism and Bourbonism among the shreds and remnants of the old noblesse and their clerical friends who lead the ignorant peasantry, with red-hot Communism under the surface in the large cities, the moderate republic of Thiers has fourfold foes to battle. This very multiplication of its enemies gives it, however, its greatest present strength, and if it but nerves itself to stand erect yet a little while the annealing hand of Time may teach the people they can rule themselves without phantoms at their head, whether imperial, monarchical or socialistic.

But we cannot forbear returning to the comic fossils at Antwerp, with their empty titles and "sorehead" wrongs. Here were Henry V. and his motley crew, whose trepidation only forsakes them when they shake French dust from their feet. They have been

Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat i' the adage.

And yet there were a million, more or less, of them at Antwerp, so the cable said, and the citizens were taking delight to whip them, as if they were so many beggars at their gates and not the hedged-in disciples of Divine right. It would seem as though they had been but the ghosts of the followers of some other old son of St. Louis, come back with their tattered uniforms to make up for the shameful want of enthusiasm among the French people of to-day about this latest edition of the Bourbon. "The trouble is," said M. Villemessant, of the *Figaro*, addressing this life-long "sorehead" in last November, "the French people are not acquainted with you. Even I have come for some oil; my lamp of loyalty being growing dim." He got the "oil," but he has not been so successful in dispensing it, although not for want of effort on his part. There was truth indeed in Villemessant; the people had forgotten the fossil which for a quarter of a century lay buried at Frohadorf, until the same earthquake which upset the empire unearthed the dry bones and sent them rattling round Europe. Henry was born in 1820, a few months before his father's assassination. When the Bourbon Charles X. was overthrown in the "glorious days" of July, 1830, he abdicated in favor of Henry, but Talleyrand preferred Louis Philippe to the boy, and induced the French people to think so too. Thenceforward Henry was a "sorehead" king. He commenced this business of receiving "sorehead" deputations as early as 1838 at Rome, and five years after we find him still at the business in London, with all the farcical pomp with which the exiled Stuarts held a mock court in France. He then retired to Italy and married into the Modena family, to which, apparently, he brought no luck, for it was destined to become a "sorehead" too. Then he went to Frohadorf and buried himself until resurrected as aforesaid, still keeping a standing bid for the French throne over his living tomb. Last November saw him still receiving the "soreheads" at Lucerne, to whom he was liberal in the supply of "oil." It will take much more of it to calm the troubled French waters enough to make it safe for the leaky old royal junk to float thereon.

We suppose that to all intents and purposes old Henry himself is too inveterate a "sorehead" ever to be thoroughly cured, except the French people, in a freak of fun, should some day crown him for the purpose of letting the Jacobins of the period knock off crown and head together. But for his followers we have hopes, and what is much more, can help them. Here is a great free country, where to be a "sorehead" it is not necessary to cross the frontier to meet the object of your mental adoration. We have Frenchmen here in hundreds who make excellent cooks; we have Italians who sell peanuts, Germans who play trombones and manufacture Bologna sausages. Many of these men were princes or at least counts in their own country. But if there is any ancient class to which we can point with pride it is the many thousands of Irish kings who, coming among us without any valuable effects of their own, have managed to rule us since with more or less beneficial results to themselves. This should encourage the followers of the fat Henry to emigrate, as

their grandfathers did, if only for a few years. Imagination almost fails to paint the picture of H. de Chambord running for Alderman of St. Louis, Mo., and his followers voting Bourbon—straight.

The Hawkins Mite—Where Shall It Go?

The ten-dollar bill which Brother Dexter A. Hawkins endeavored on Sunday last to purchase the favor of an employer of the HERALD, in order to secure for "one of the most learned men of the American pulpit" the fame of a HERALD report of his sermon, still remains unappropriated. The idea of bestowing it upon the Union League people has been sadly shaken since a correspondent has recalled to our recollection their arraignment by Brother Greeley as "a set of narrow-minded blockheads." We have no intention that the Hawkins mite shall fall into the hands of bigots or simpletons. Since it has left Hawkins' possession it shall have a different direction.

We publish to-day some applications that have been received for its appropriation. One suggests that it be donated to the sufferers from investment in a bubble sewing machine company, who were induced by glib persuasions to buy stock in the concern at seventy-five cents per share. But the applicant admits that the investors believed the shares to be worth three dollars, and hence we must regard them to have been as enterprising if not as shrewd as Hawkins himself, and reject their claim to the "mite." Another requests that the "mite" may be applied to a Sunday school at Morrisania; but Hawkins might regard this as a sectarian appropriation. A poor teacher, who belongs "to no society of religious sects," wants the ten-dollar bill for new boots, of which she stands sadly in need. But should the "mite" be appropriated to a pair of neat, high-heeled gaiters, it might, indeed, "fall on stony ground," especially if they should be used for a Sunday promenade. A fourth correspondent speaks a good word for the Foundling Hospital. This, certainly, is not a sectarian purpose; but the very argument used in favor of the suggestion forbids its acceptance. So we hold the "Hawkins mite" subject to the claim of a really deserving object. Perhaps the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Boston, can aid us in disposing of it worthily.

The Prince of Wales and the Thanksgiving Services in Berlin.

In addition to our exhaustive exhibit of the thanksgiving services of yesterday, in connection with the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales, we are pleased to notice the attention which was paid to the event in Berlin. The English church at Berlin has always been conspicuous among the chapels connected with the foreign embassies. Some of the best men in the English Church have been pleased to spend a few years in Berlin before finally settling down at home. The services, of course, are always good, and the sermon is never below par. On Tuesday, it is gratifying to know, the Emperor William and all the members of the royal family now in Berlin, together with all the Foreign Ministers, attended divine service and publicly thanked God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Life is sweet to all, to Prince as to peasant. In the life of this young man the whole world has taken a most loving interest. Let us hope that the facts of the future will justify the kindly sympathy which in 1871-2 was extended to Albert Edward Prince of Wales. No prince in all the past has been so forgiven and so encouraged. If his future is a failure it is reasonable to conclude that the fault will be his own.

Assemblyman Husted and the Erie Classification Act.

Assemblyman Husted hastens to assure the HERALD that his bill for the repeal of the Erie Classification act has been introduced in good faith, and that he is opposed to the Classification law and voted originally against its passage. He appears to be aware that the repeal of the act without a provision for a fair election of directors, based upon the *bona fide* ownership of stock, would be simply playing into the hands of Gould, Lane and their associates, and he states that it is his intention, when his bill shall be reported to the House, to perfect it in Committee of the Whole. We are willing to accept Mr. Husted's explanation and to give him credit for honesty of purpose; but he is a good parliamentarian, and knows that the accumulation of bills of a similar character only serves to embarrass and delay legislation. Now, a bill for the repeal of Classification and for the election of directors of the Erie road under effective regulations—the bill long since committed to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate—has already been introduced in the Assembly and referred to the Railroad Committee of that body. Will Mr. Husted unite with others who are faithful to their reform pledges in requiring a speedy report of that bill from the committee? We believe that this action will be more likely to effect the object he has at heart than the course he now proposes to pursue. Let us have no unnecessary delay in the committee's report, and let Mr. Husted direct his well-known earnestness and ability to the exposure of any improper influences that may be at work to induce the committee to hold back the bill.

THE CAPTURE OF SAN LUIS POTOTI by the revolutionists is reported by our special despatch from Matamoros, based upon intelligence received by way of Tampico. If the report can be depended upon General Rocha, the best military leader of the Juarez government, who had about four thousand men under his command, has either surrendered or abandoned the city to the revolutionists under Treviño. President Juarez has of late sustained many defeats, but the fall of San Luis Pototi is the most fatal and disastrous blow to his power. He has no forces to cope with the overwhelming numbers of the revolutionists under Treviño, who is now free to carry out his threatened march on the city of Mexico. While affairs in the interior of the "sister" republic are taking a more uncertain turn than ever there comes a report from Brownsville that the Texan stock raisers have been goaded to despair by the depredations of Mexican desperadoes, and threaten reprisals by "carrying the war into Africa"—committing depredations in return on the inhabitants of Mexican territory. Truly a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, this of Mexico.

Congress Yesterday—The Senate Miscellaneous—The House Miscellaneous.

The entertainment furnished by the Senate to the residents and visitors at Washington continues to draw crowded houses. Hamlin, of Maine, whom Parson Brownlow used to describe as a "free negro," was ungalant to the admission of ladies to the orchestra seats, and, consequently, those future voters and politicians were forced to squeeze their way into the galleries or to wander over to the deserted galleries of the House. Mr. Sumner took the leading rôle yesterday, and acquitted himself very creditably. He denied that, in introducing the resolution, he was actuated by political motives or intended any effect on the Presidential election, and protested that in this matter, as in all other acts of his public life, he was governed by a love of truth and justice. He declared that he spoke for the good name of the American people and for purity of government, which must be saved from scandal. He alluded to the general demoralization in public life, instancing the case of the Tammany Ring, and the abuses and corruptions in that other Tammany—the Custom House of this city—and said that when he heard of the abuses in the Ordnance Department, in connection with the sale of arms to France, it seemed to him as if the neutral duties of this government had been put into the hands of mere money-seekers and official jobbers; and, therefore, he felt that, as the thing became known and was a universal scandal, it was time that something should be done to arrest the suspicion cast upon our officials, and it should be done so thoroughly that neither at home nor abroad should there be any imputation of whitewash. This speech of Mr. Sumner's must have been a disappointment to those who expected to hear an angry political harangue from him. It seems to have been the most dignified and creditable speech made in the whole course of this Senate debate. It would have been well if Mr. Harlan, who followed him on behalf of the administration, had taken a lesson in moderation and good sense from the speech of the Massachusetts Senator. It was unfortunate, we think, that such a man, whose own official integrity does not stand very high in public estimation, should have been put forward as the defender of the administration in this matter. We sufficiently indicate the tone and substance of his speech when we say that he undertook to defend the general order abominations in this city and to say that the outcry against them proceeds from foreign manufacturers. There seems to be some prospect of this long debate coming to a close within a few days. A vote was taken yesterday on reconsidering the vote adopting Conkling's amendment extending the proposed inquiry so far as to ascertain whether any United States Senator has been in collusion with any agent of the French government in this matter; but the Senate refused to reconsider it—yeas 19, nays 28.

If the Senate does not hurry up with the investigation, if it is to have one—which appears at present rather unlikely—the wind will be taken out of its sails by the House, one of whose committees enters to-day upon the inquiry into the sale of these arms and ordnance stores to France. Mr. Lynch, of Maine, rather indiscreetly proposed a resolution yesterday looking to an investigation of Messrs. Schurz and Sumner's supposed relations with the French and Prussian governments, but upon being called upon by Mr. Dawes to state the ground of his charge he offered to withdraw that part of the resolution. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, objected to the reception of the resolution at all.

Mr. Dwight Townsend, of this city, made a brilliant attempt to distinguish himself by a ridiculous proposition to refer the American claim for consequential damages to John Bright; but Mr. Roberts, of this city, put a quietus on that by a prompt and